The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,787. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town including postage	Rs.	52 0
	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town including postage	,,	26 0
	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town including postage	,,	16 0
	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town including postage	,,	6 0
	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

HICKS—At Fort William, on the 26th April, the wife of Captain W. J. Hicks, of a son.

LIGHTFOOT—At Calcutta, on the 29th April, the wife of H. N. Lightfoot, Esq., of a son.

RAPHAEL—At 30, Theatre Road, on the 29th April, the wife of S. A. Raphael, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

MACCUTCHAN—At Alyghur, on the 25th April, Codrington Edward Hind, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. MacCutchan.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

HART—At Wellington, Neilgherry Hills, on the 30th April, the wife of Captain W. Hamilton Hart, 105th Regiment, of a daughter.

BUTCHER—At Bangalore, on the 1st May, the wife of E. H. Butcher, Esq., of a son.

OAKES—At Westbury House, Ootacamund, on the 2nd May, the wife of J. Oakes, Esq., of a daughter.

SHILLING—At Poonamallee, on the 1st May, the wife of Sub-Condr. J. Shilling, D. P. W., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LLOYD—At Bangalore, on the 30th April, Frank, the infant son of Mr. C. Lloyd, H. H. the Nizam's service, aged 1 year 7 months and 15 days.

CLARKE—At Madras, on the 1st May, Mrs. Sophia Catherine Clarke, aged 52 years, the wife of Mr. T. G. Clarke, Magistrate of Town Police.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE A 1 superior fast-sailing Ship AMBROSE, Captain J. DANIELL, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

J. SIGG & Co., Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 9th May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship ILLUSTRIOUS, Captain WATSON, 1,172 Tons, 2nd year, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Ship ADVANCE, owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of Liverpool, 1,466 Tons register, Captain J. WYLES, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTA, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents for Ship *Martaba*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 605 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to

PASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine A 1 British-built fast sailing Ship HURKARU, 641 Tons, Captain HUGHES, has the greater part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For Freight, apply to

BENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE first-class Ship VITTORIA, Captain MARTIN. This Ship will have early despatch, having been chartered. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For rates of Freight apply to

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents of Captain MARTIN.

STEAM TO SURAT, GOGO AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Karsetjee Kana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTHIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the arrival of the Overland Mail, touching at Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Mohomerah and Bussorah.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers on 14th May, at 4 P. M., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA
(*Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.*)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BENGAL, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on 16th instant at noon with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta touching Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The S. S. *Comorin* will be despatched for Cochin and Intermediate ports on 1st June at 4 P. M.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(*Calling at Ratnagheery, Viagorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.*)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday.....	20th May.....	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.	8th June....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday.....	26th May....	MAHARAJ.....	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	15th June ...	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday....	13th May....	MAHARAJ.....	at P. M.
Tuesday....	17th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE...	at P. M.
Friday.....	20th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....	24th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE...	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday.....	13th May....	JOHNSTON CASTLE...	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....	17th ,,	MAHARAJ.....	at 8 P. M.
Friday.....	20th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE...	at 10 A. M.
Tuesday....	24th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Yarra*, Captain TEASDALE, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.

Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE OF CARGO per Barque ANN, Captain BARKER, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain BARKER will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.

Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Lepanto*, Captain BRUCE, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense immediately.

Captain BRUCE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to us to be countersigned.

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents of Captain BRUCE and Owners of the *Lepanto*.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Strongbow*, COOMBE, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain COOMBE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 25th April 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

MONTAULARD & TALLADA.

Bombay, 1st May 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned, have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

AUCTION SALE, on the 12th instant, at the Apollo Cotton Depot of Messrs. COOVERJEE MOWJEE & Co., of 88 candies Hinginganut Cotton, on account and risk of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., the first purchasers.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AT MATHERAN BY J. C. PINTO.—This new and beautiful Hotel will be opened for the public on the 15th instant.

Gentlemen and Ladies will meet there with the best accomodation this season.

Bombay, 9th May 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold in H. M.'s Dockyard by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, and following days, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of new Marine Stores.

Terms of Sale can be ascertained at the Marine Storekeeper's office.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 7th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Auction Sale of excellent Teakwood, useful for building Houses, Ships, &c., and cut this year from the Danz Jungles in the District of the Khandeish Collectorate, will be held at the Bombay Timber Depot," on and after the 16th May 1864.

The Timber will be offered in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, the remainder is to be paid, and the Timbers cleared away within a fortnight after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk of the purchaser.

The Timber can be inspected, and full particulars obtained, by application to the Assist. Conservator of Forests Guzerat, at Bulsar.

H. BARRETT,
Assist. Conservator of Forests, Guzerat.

Assist. Consrs. Office, Camp Mundull, 26th April 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.

By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપઓનિંગ આશોસિયેશન લિમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 30th April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે અંડ બંગાલ સ્ટીમશીપ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates are now ready for delivery, at the Office of the undersigned. Applications for same must be accompanied by Receipts, granted for the first Call.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, givea larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be obtained, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Konaun and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Horse Dragrake, Steel Teeth, to cover 5 feet and fitted with Pole for Bullocks.

1 Horse Hoe with Harrow, and with Pole for Bullocks.

1 Pair, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.

1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Bladeo.

1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.

1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.

1 Lawn Mowing Machine.

1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.

1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.

Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.

4 sets ¾ inch, 1¼ inch, 1½ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.

Connecting Seals, Springs, Elbows, Tees, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nippies, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.

Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.

Sloyes.—2 30 in. Cundy's Patent Mulsums.

Corrugated Iron Roofing.

96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28

Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.

Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.

1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.

1 Wheeler and WILSON'S Sewing Machine in Ornamental Cabinet complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A HOUSE IN COLABA, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "X.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

WANTED.—PERSONS of good Tenor and Bass Voices, possessing sufficient knowledge of Music for the Cathedral Choir. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 a month. Applications to be addressed to the Senior Chaplain, the Rev. W. K. FLETCHER.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give notice that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Room of the Chamber of Commerce for MONDAY the 16th day of May instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the disposal of the business mentioned in the accompanying statement.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th May 1864.

Statement of business to be disposed of at a Special Sessions of the Peace to be held on MONDAY next the 16th day of May 1864.

A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 836, dated 22nd March 1864 submitting for the approval of the Worshipful Bench an arrangement resolved upon by the Municipal Commissioners in respect to the appointment of Mr. King chief Resident Engineer of Water Works as Assessor of water rates in addition, under the Designation of Superintendent of water rates.

To elect two Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay to supply until the next triennial election, the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of the late Major Curtis and J. F. Hutchinson, Esquire.

To elect members to serve on the Water Works Committee.

A notice by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of his intention to offer to the Worshipful Bench an explanation on the subject of the House assessment.

A letter from the clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 1124 dated 23rd April 1864 submitting to the Worshipful Bench a statement of the receipts and Disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund for the quarter ending 31st December 1863.

A letter from the clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 1161 dated 27th April 1864 submitting for the approval of the Worshipful Bench a proposed increase to the pay of the different Departments of the Municipal Establishment.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT,
Chairman of the Bench of Justices.

Bombay, 9th May 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Bank of India will be held on WEDNESDAY the Eighteenth day of May, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Bank, when the following special resolutions will be submitted to the meeting :—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three Shares of Rs. 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of 5 original Shares the same to be taken in Exchange for such original shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees Ten Millions by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder in respect of every 5 original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on that 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th May 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે આઉઝ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેસ્ટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall not be paid on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st Call Rs. 100 due 3rd October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 300 due 22nd February 1864.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

THE BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.)—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held at the office of Messrs. ROPER, PRICE & Co., Managers and Permanent Directors, Church Lane, at 3 P. M. on the 15th April, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried :—

1. That the Report of the Managers and Permanent Directors be received and adopted.

2. That in accordance with the suggestion contained in the Report, the future management of the affairs of the Company be transferred to a Board of Directors assisted by Secretaries and Treasurers.

3. That Messrs. Hurjeevandass Pranjeevandass, Pranjeevandass Hurjeevandass, R. T. Price, and W. H. Crawford form the first Board of Directors of the Company, and that Messrs. Roper, Price & Co. be the Secretaries and Treasurers.

4. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be authorised to have Supplemental Articles of Association prepared including the alteration which the change of management may render necessary or advisable, and do submit the same for the signature of the Shareholders.

Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that another Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on MONDAY the 16th May at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the above.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Managers and Permanent Directors.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, and which has carried on the business of Shopkeepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents at Poona, Secunderabad, and Bombay, under the style of HUNT, MONNET & Co., has this day been dissolved.

All the existing liabilities of the firm will be discharged, and all the Outstandings of the Firm received by the undersigned JAMES HUNT.—Dated this 13th day of April 1864.

J. HUNT.
G. MONNET.

ખબર અતરથી આપવામાં આવેચક નીચે થ ઇ કરનારાઓ પુણા શ્રીકંદરાબાદ અને પુબઇ મ ધે હનત મનેઅર્થ નોમથી દુકાનદારોનો ધીમાણ કરનારાઓનો અને જેનરલ આદતીઆઓનો જે ધંધો ચલાવતા હતા તેઓ આજ હોને જુદાં પડીઆ છે.

એ પેઢેડીવુ હાલમાં જે કાંઇ દેવુછે તે નીચે થ ઇ કરનારો મી૦ જે૦ મેથ હનત આપશે તેમજ થ ધી હુગરાંણી વથુન કરશે.

જે૦ હનત અને
છ ગોનેત.

પુંબઇની તા૦ ૧૩ મી અપરેલ ૧૮૬૪.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 28, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, June 28, 1862.

The Gun-room adjoining the Clock-tower contains a large assortment of Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, &c., &c., which are kept in motion by the Hydraulic Power.

BENSON'S LONDON MADE WATCHES.	GOLD CASES. Open Face.	GOLD CASES. Hunters.	SILVER CASES. Open Face.	SILVER CASES. Hunters.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Patent Lever, jewelled	13 13	15 15	5 5	6 6
Do. do. 4 jewels	16 16	19 19	7 10	8 10
Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	9 10	10 10
¾ Plate Lever, jewelled	15 15	18 18	9 9	10 10
Do. do. 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	10 10	11 11
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 13
Do. do. extra 10 jewels	26 0	32 0	17 17	18 18
Do. do.	32 0	36 0	21 0	23 0

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first class London made Lever Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates :—

Silver Cases, Open Face....£11 11 0 Hunters....£12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face....£25 0 0 Hunters....£30 0 0.

FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED—SILVER Cases, at £3 3s., £4 4s., £5. 5s., £6 6s. each.

Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET, Which can be obtained of this paper, or will be sent Post free for Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post-Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London House must be made payable and address to

James W. BENSON, Watch & Clock Manufactory, 33 & 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.—Established 1749.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FLAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned, the following WINES and BRANDIES :—

Martell's Brandy	Rs.	32 per doz.
Pint Castilian	,,	28 ,,
Henry Herozant	,,	26 ,,
Queen Mortons	,,	20 ,,
Do. Pts.	,,	12 ,,
Common assorted	From Rs. 12 to	,, 15 ,,
Port Wine	From Rs. 24, 26 to	,, 28 ,,
Sherry Wine	From Rs. 18, 24 to	,, 28 ,,
Ginger Wine	,,	18 ,,
Vermouth by Nolly Prat	,,	18 ,,
Tennents' Beer and Porter	,,	6 ,,
Do. Do. Pts.	3-8	,,

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Ambrose*, a choice selection of first-class Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Oldman's Stores and best London made Watches (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, &c. &c. with or without materials: the whole to hand in splendid order.

P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.

N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.

Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.

No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET. Per dozen.

St. Estèphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	Rs.	12
St. Julien do. do.	,,	18
Pauillac do. do.	,,	25
Pontet Canet do. do.	,,	35
COGNAC.		
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	,,	18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	,,	26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Busey	,,	30
1825 Réquette Blanc, do.	,,	50
No. 11 Rampart Row.	JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.	

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gloetsanes, Coninghan & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices :—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs.	26 per dozen.
,, ,, Pints	,,	14 ,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,,	30 ,, ,,
Fine very old Do.	,,	36 ,, ,,
Sauterne	,,	20 ,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London :—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.		
Mosselle, do. do.	1	,,
Sherry, do. do.	2	,,
Claret, do. do.	2	,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes	1	,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 ,,
Brandy,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red	Pale Dry	,,	,, 30
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
White do.			
Brown do.		,,	,, 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	,, 30
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do.	Pints	,,	,, 43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux		,,	,, 34
Do. Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
Do.	Pints	,,	,, 9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's		,,	,, 45
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Cunliffs	,,	,, 45
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	St. Marceaux & Co.'s	,,	,, 41
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. A. De Paul's	Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	By Deinhard	,,	,, 39
	Moselle and Jordan		
HOCK	Pints	,,	,, 20
MOSELLE			
MOXEAU, WERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	Quarts	,,	,, 21
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 12
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 42
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints	,,	,, 18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		,,	,, 30
RUM	Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
G

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BOAT OWNERS, &c.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company is prepared to receive Tenders for shipping and landing the English Mails, also for shipping and landing Parcels of Apollo Bunder. Sealed Tenders to be lodged at 14, Rampart Row, before the 15th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co's Office, Bombay, 10th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that LALLJEE LUDHA and MAHOMED MEEHJA, have contracted with MOOLJEE MEGHJEE, and DHUNJEE EEJEE to sell to them all those Messuages, Tenements, or Dwelling-houses and Stables standing on Fazendarroz ground, situate, lying, and being at Khadack or Don Tad 3rd Row, without the Fort, and which said Premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 48. Any and all persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, on the said premises or any part thereof are required to make the same known to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim there may be.

KELLY and HORE, Solicitors for the Purchasers.

Bombay Green, 10th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Parsee JEEJEEBHOY RUSTUMJEE DOSOOGURAH, hath contracted to mortgage with a Parsee Resident Inhabitant of Bombay, all that three Messuages, Tenements, or Dwelling-houses and Premises, standing thereon, two situate in Trinity Chapel Street, outside the Fort, and numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 340 and 65, and assessed under Nos. 64 and 65, and one House standing on Fazendarze ground of Sorabjee Daly Suntook and assessed under No. 33, in Trinity Chapel Lane aforesaid. Any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, Inheritance are otherwise to the said premises, are hereby required to make the same known to C. LEGGET, Esq., Solicitor, at his Office, in Apollo Street within 8 days from the date hereof otherwise the Mortgage will be completed without regard to such claims.—Dated this 10th day of May 1864.

THE BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Special Meeting of the Bombay House and Land Investment Co. has been adjourned till THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 11th May 1864, when the attendance of the Shareholders is specially requested at a quarter to 12 o'clock precisely at the Office of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Second Call of Rupees 25 (Twenty-five) per Share, will be payable by the Shareholders of the Company at the Company's Offices, on or before 20th January 1864.

Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the unpaid Calls; and any shares upon which the above Calls are not paid within one month from the specified date will be subject to forfeiture,

By order of the Directors,

BHICOO, BABAJEE & Co., Managers,

Bombay, 15th December 1863.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given to those Shareholders who have not paid the Second Call of Rupees 25 per share in the above Company, that if such Call together with Interest thereon from the 20th January (the date on which it became due) be not paid at this Office, on or before the 31st May instant, their shares will be absolutely forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BHICOO, BABAJEE & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 2nd Tamarind Lane, Fort, 11th May 1864.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!!!

ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH MAY 1864.

MISS EMMA GRATTAN,

assisted by the

AMATEURS OF H. M.'s 28TH REGIMENT,

will again repeat, for the third and last time, *by particular desire*, the stirring and intensely interesting

DRAMA IN THREE ACTS,

entitled

THE SOMNAMBULIST,

OR

THE PHANTOM OF THE VILLAGE.

Ernestine ..... MISS GRATTAN.

AN INTERLUDE OF SONGS.

For the *first* time,

The Captain with his Whiskers took

a sly glance at me ..... MISS E. GRATTAN.

A Scotch Song ..... BY AN AMATEUR.

To conclude, by *special request* (being the *eighth* presentation of this highly amusing Farce) with the much admired musical Vaudeville entitled

THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Gertrude, ... { To-morrow will be Market day. / I don't think I'm ugly ... / I've no money ... / Stolen kisses are the sweetest... } MISS GRATTAN.

Songs

N. B.—With the kind permission of Major ROBERTS and the Officers of H. M.'s 28th Foot, the Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 5.
Dress Tier ..... Rs. 4 | Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Upper Circle ..... „ 2 | Pit ..... „ 1

Doors to open at half-past eight. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

Tickets to be had at the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* Offices, also from the Stage Manager, MR. WALTER BUCHANAN, 28th Regiment, Colaba, and at the doors of the Theatre on the night of performance.

For further particulars See Bills.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th May 1864, at 9 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Friday 13th ... 11h. 12m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday 21st ... 6h. 14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 28th ... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gunfire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	11	Twilight ends 7. 44.	5 28	6 24	2 7	2 29	
Thur.	12	Marsh'ns at 3h.3m.	5 27	6 25	3 43	4 16	
Fri.	13	Old May Day.	5 27	6 25	3 43	4 12	
Sat.	14	Mars sets 1.50 P.M.	5 27	6 25	4 46	5 21	
Sun.	15	Pentecost. — Whit Sunday.	5 27	6 26	5 55	6 26	
Mon.	16	Jupiter rises 6.17.					
Tues.	17	Jupiter sets 11.26.	5 26	6 26	6 59	7 31	
			5 26	6 26	7 59	8 24	

9th May 1864. Time—8h. 38m. 23s.3.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 3	KURRACHEE	May 4
AGRA	April 30	LAHORE	April 30
ALLAHABAD	May 5	LONDON	April 4
AUSTRALIA	April 26	MAURITIUS	April 5
ALEXANDRIA	May 3	MADRAS	April 9
BANGALORE	April 29	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	May 7	MEAUT	May 3
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	May 4
CEYLON	Apr. 30	PUNJAUB	Mar. 27
COCHIN	April 23	PENANG	April 25
DELHI	April 30	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	Apr. 14
HONGKONG	April 15	SINGAPORE	April 23

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864.

GARIBALDI'S visit to England at this conjuncture of affairs marks something more than the natural desire of the warm-hearted Italian hero to offer thanks in person to the English people for the sympathy and friendly aid which have helped him on to victory and consoled him in the day of defeat and humiliation. None can tell except perhaps Garibaldi himself how much England and Englishmen have done for the cause of Italian liberty; but, when the secret history of the revolutionary war is written, it will perhaps be discovered that our country assisted the conqueror of the Two Sicilies more effectively than by the mere use of her moral influence. But, long before the day when it came within his power to give away kingdoms, Garibaldi, like all the other more disinterested Italian patriots, with Mazzini, the greatest and the best of them all, at their head, reverenced England as the only nation in the world which was really free, and taught the youth of Italy to emulate her example and to have no higher aspiration for their country than that she should attain the English standard of national life and liberty. The name of France on the other hand, notwithstanding the great services which the Emperor has undoubtedly rendered to Italy, is held by the Liberator and his friends in utter abomination, and held up to popular odium and contempt as the very antitype of all that is just and free. For these men, themselves true and honest enthusiasts, instinctively detect a friend from an enemy. They know that, if England is sometimes reluctant to go to war in order to give liberty to foreign nations, she is never consciously false to the liberal principles she professes; while the deliberate policy of France has been to make Italy a dependent province of the French empire by maintaining the old divisions of the Peninsula and assigning the so-called King of Italy just so great extension of territory as lets him feel that he owes everything to France and is not yet strong enough to move without the support of his powerful protector. The Bonapartes have always known him to take advantage of the "grand idea" of Italian unity; and have by alternately waxing and despoiling Italy maintained French influence indeed in the Peninsula, but thoroughly alienated from France the Italians who are the leaders of thought and action among their countrymen. The darling hope of Garibaldi and his friends now is to expel both the French and the Austrian stranger from Italy: and the political object of the Liberator's visit to England is, we doubt not, to engage our country in the war now being waged in Europe on the side opposed to the German powers, and thus to leave Austria exposed to the attacks of the nationalities which long for the opportunity of dismembering the Empire.

The presence of Garibaldi in England will give additional energy to the movement in favour of the Danes; and we think it very far from improbable that the country will yet be entangled in a Continental war. For our part, we should rejoice to see England once more adopting a decisive foreign policy in place of the half-measures which have of late brought so great disgrace on her name. The disordered state of Europe at the present moment is to a great extent the result of the political crime committed by English Ministers in 1815, when, with the power in their hands to reconstruct the map of Europe as they chose, they deliberately ignored the claims of the nationalities, and subjected the whole Continent to the rule of the absolute sovereigns who had helped to conquer Napoleon. There was then an opportunity presented to England of creating a number of independent European kingdoms, which would have looked to her as their leader, and would have been strong enough to effectually prevent any disturbance of the balance of power by the acts of a Russian, or French, or an Austrian despot. But England failed to accomplish her duty, and she is now expiating the fault committed in 1815. The choice is still open to her, either to side with the Kings or with the people of Europe. Unfortunately, she is still governed by statesmen whose political creed consists of traditions of the great war, and who hold that England's sole foreign policy ought to be to maintain Austria as an independent State, to balance the power of France. If we were to care less about what France might do, and more about what England ought to do, without fear of any foreign power, English influence might become as powerful as it was in former times on the Continent. But, if we allow Denmark to be sacrificed because we are afraid that, if we went to her aid, Austria might be weakened and France strengthened, we simply forego for England the part of one of the great nations of the world. It is to be hoped that Garibaldi's visit will help to induce Englishmen to adopt more generous sentiments than are now expressed in the foreign policy of the English Ministry.

No profession has ever stood, with respect to the amenities, the mild pleasures, and the soothing flattery of a certain kind of society, in a more enviable position than that of the Church: and that, moreover, a kind of society by no means to be sneezed at. In the village, in the country town, who lies on such a bed of roses, socially speaking, as the curate? Be he stupid or clever, witty or dull, mild or meddlesome,—comes he from the classic ground moistened by Isis or Cam, the less dignified scholastic retreat of Durham or barbarous St. Bees, it makes but little difference in his status. The Doctor aged 60, the Attorney, even the Banker sigh in vain to open the doors, which expand without an effort before the majesty of cossack and bands. If High Church, he leads into dinner the High Church Lady of the Land, he whispers in the willing ear of the loveliest daughter of the house. The army, the law, commerce and arts burst with envy at the triumph so easily achieved by this emblem of devotion. He wants to decorate his church for Christmas or Easter or for the festival of the Saint, to whom the building has been nominally dedicated—flowers, laurels and evergreens choice and abundant—fair hands to weave them, and fair faces to encourage the working hands flock obedient to his beck and call. If Low Church, he becomes without difficulty the Hercules of tea and muffins, he is absolute at prayer meetings, great in discourse, and the oracle of a thousand gracious virgins, young and old. Now all this is very pleasing and very well in its way. One likes to meet the sleek and as a rule good young face beaming over the choker of spotless white, in the cricket field, at the dinner table, occasionally in the pulpit—going about its parish work, frequently bearing great comfort and hope, and always and everywhere carrying with it the dignity and respectability of a valuable and venerated institution.

But there is another phase of the profession which scarcely affords a spectacle so amiable and pleasing. Our estimable young curate may have blossomed into a goodly Rector, great in convocation—mighty in parish questions—and an autocrat within the boundaries of his small dominions. Still good and respectable, and a pillar of the Church, the minister walks, the admiration as of yore of meek females and a few fine old country families. But the petting of his youth, the roses and lilies he has slept and fed upon, the absence of all rubs and jeers of the rough ages of a struggle with the world for existence, have not by any means added to his powers of toleration; and we learn without surprise that his parishioners have all been set by the ears. Stormy vestry meetings where odious dissenters walk in with their hats on are the thews of his life,—a controversy about high and low backed pews sent the banker and the attorney and the doctor and half a dozen well-to-do farmers to a parish church six miles off, or to the ranks of the pestiferous Methodists. A question about a burial-ground sent him to war with the Roman Catholics, the Quakers, the Baptists, the groaners, the Unitarians, the Latitudinarians, the nothingarians, and estranged the bookseller, the chief draper and the organist of his church from him for ever. Then that tiff with Lady Miles about her old footman as a parish clerk made a great feud between the Great House and the Rectory for a whole year. He has had three lawsuits—one about Easter offerings, and two about his titles—and lost them all. And yet in every sense our Rector is a most estimable man, beloved by his family, adored by his servants, respectable in his life, abounding in gifts to the poor, and the charity which consists in doing your duty in private life to your neighbours. Still anarchy and confusion have followed his footsteps, and he is perhaps justly the best abused man in the country round.

In the briefly sketched career of such a man at home is found a tolerable analogy so far as circumstances allow, to that of too many of our Missionaries here, nor is it difficult to attribute the failure of both to causes being similar. It would not beto our purpose to enter at any length into those causes, but we think they rest on one ground, an inveterate habit of viewing all subjects but from one point of view. As the Rector regards his church and his dignity as the institutions before which all other interests pale, so does the Missionary regard his own pet way of converting the heathen as the one important subject before which all others bow. The admittedly surpassing importance of converting the heathen, by a confusion of idea natural in men who all have been accustomed all their lives to dogmatise (we don't use the word offensively) on the point without contradiction, is fused in their minds with their own cherished way of setting to work to do it; and hence it follows with them that whoever from whatever cause however worthy or unselfish, to interfere with or interrupt their labours is immediately held up to the abhorrence of mankind as a gainsayer of the Christian religion, and an avowed enemy to its spread among the heathen. This is the one grand mistake which has led the honest portion of our Missionaries here, and that all are honest-far be it from us to deny, to lend, as it were, the sanction of their great cause which they should never have permitted to have been thus defiled, to the violent and offensive attack which the *Times of India* has made upon the reputation of Mr. Howard, upon ourselves, and the *Bombay Saturday Review*. Because people honestly hold, after much thought and watching of events, that the time is not yet ripe for an union of Missionary enterprize and the State, they have under that sanction, we suppose (but we hope not) been stigmatized as a man not writing in newspapers but in ordinary conversation would only stigmatise the vilest of his kind. Upon Mr. Howard alone the blow falls with any pain; our own heads are too well seasoned against the ceaseless whistling of our contemporary's bludgeon to be much shocked however great his passion, and loud his execrations. But we cannot help saying that in the opinion of all thoughtful men the cause of Missionary enterprize in Bombay will be for ever disgraced by being identified with an assault on individual character unparalleled in India or elsewhere in the annals of journalism for pure ruffianism, spite and unfairness. The Missionaries, by their organ, if their organ it be, should have shown more temper and more discretion at the criticism so formidable a political movement, as their attempt to wring grants-in-aid for their schools was sure to extract from writers and speakers who see its danger. If their feelings and their convictions will not allow them to discuss such a question with the care and the candour it requires let them abstain from attempts of the kind. Men who like Francis Xavier or other great Missionaries of yore, who had no other help than their own great purpose, and no other means than their fervent enthusiasm ran into dangers of martyrdom and torture, but they did not pester Governments for assistance to schemes which made them the terror of all friends to order and the safety of a great empire. If our Missionaries will keep to the work their self-adopted profession points out to them as legitimate, if they take their sandals and staves and walk about preaching the Gospel in the lanes and bye-ways and leave matters of state to those whose business it is to deal with them, they will hear no word of reproach from us, or from any man, who respects devotion to a cause and self-sacrificing labour. But while they continue to attempt to thrust, by means of memorials, and attacks upon individuals, leading articles, and inflammatory speeches, their duties into the hands of Government, we can promise them nothing less than our unyielding opposition.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the *Englishman* from Umballa reporting that two of the conspirators who were tried for conspiracy and rebellion have been found guilty: one is sentenced to death, and the other to transportation for life. There remain two undisposed of.

THE *Englishman* :—"In the Budget Statement the allowance for the travelling expenses of the Lieutenant-Governors of provinces on their tours of inspection is not to exceed twelve thousand rupees per annum, and that of the Viceroy twenty-eight thousand per month, whilst travelling. It is in contemplation to send the Judges of the High Court on Circuit, and to make them an allowance for travelling amounting to seven hundred rupees a month."

THE newspaper entitled *The People's Friend* and published under the auspices of Mr. Hume, at Etawah, announced once that the Secretary of State had granted sixty lacs of rupees to the Princes of Mysore. This, says the *Englishman*, was brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, and he has, it is said, now written to India on the subject, warning the little paper that exaggerations of this kind should not be published. As the paper is now extinct the warning comes rather late in the day.

THE Government has, says the *Hurkaru*, just issued a very summary Order, the justice of which is questionable, regarding the realization by commanding officers, of sums due by the State to the native soldiery of their regiments. "It is ordered that, in future, should officers fail to draw for sums so due, within three months, the amount will, unless satisfactory explanation of the delay be furnished, be retrenched from the commanding officer's pay, and made over to the sepoys. This is dealing out harsh measure to the officer; and surely the Government has the power of enforcing its wishes in many more advisable and more just ways than the one here adopted. The carrying out of this Order will certainly not tend to increase the amicable relations between the officer and the sepoy; nor will it elevate the former in the eyes of the latter."

THE *Allahabad Observer* :—"Jaoree Singh, of whose apprehension we gave the news in our last, is, we now hear, lodged safely in the Mirzapore jail. The charge against him is for the murder of Mr. W. Moore, of the Civil Service, and for aiding in the murder of three others, near Gopee Gunge, in 1857. We understand that considerable credit is due to Mr. Goad of the Benares Police, (a son of Major Sam Goad of Simla) for the able manner in which he traced out this miscreant's whereabouts; and it is to be hoped that the reward of Rs. 3,000 offered for his capture will be paid to him. Had it not been for the long Bahadoor's obstinate and disloyal protection of the Nana, there can be no doubt that the lac offered for his head, dead or alive, would have within six months of the subsidence of the mutiny placed him in the hands of British justice. We don't want Feroze Shah, and, besides the Nana—if he be not dead and gone—there remains now no chief of the rebellion, or notable perpetrator of atrocities, extant whom we care for, all of them having by a singular fatality been overtaken by what is commonly called retributive justice! We wonder if the natives ever con over this most wonderful fact. It would, however, seem not, to judge from the number of plots and conspiracies against our rule that we are constantly hearing of."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 10TH MAY.

Steamer *Cambodge* from China anchored.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "PIONEER."

WE regret to announce the total loss of the Steamer *Pioneer*, belonging to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. The information received in Bombay is of the meagrest description, but from what we can learn it appears that the unfortunate vessel was proceeding down the river Taptee deeply laden with cotton, that she somehow or other got aground, and broke in two. The *Pioneer* was a vessel of about 472 tons burthen, and has been engaged for some years in trading up and down the Coast.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LAHORE, 2ND MAY.

THE hot weather still keeps off. The day before yesterday we had a storm, first thunder and dust then hail, and lastly a finale of rain. This has rendered it pleasant enough, and I dare say the hot winds will not be much felt for a fortnight yet.

Missionaries in the Punjab seem to occupy anything but a pleasant position at present. It is not a month since we heard of the death of the amiable and accomplished Mr. Janvier by the hand of a Sikh fanatic. About a week ago the same fate snatched at that, the Rev. Clarke having established himself in the heart of the native city of Srinugger contrary to the wish of the Rajah of Cashmere, his house was attacked by an unruly mob who did their best to frighten him out of the city. This not succeeding strict orders had been issued to all native merchants to sell him no supplies. What the effect of this may be cannot be predicted. However I am quite unable to see the propriety, not to use a stronger word, of Missionaries forcing themselves into the territories of native chiefs where every obstacle will be thrown in their way, when thousands of places in the British territories are equally destitute where they would be quite safe from molestation. This constant running into new fields seems to me very like a confession that in the old field their labours have been in vain. If Mr. Clarke is killed, which is very probable, and indeed he seems particularly eager for the "crown of martyrdom," it is not difficult to see what will be the result. Sir John Lawrence has always been supposed to have an eye to Cashmere, the Rajah has been giving umbrage in many ways to the Punjab authorities, and I dare say such an outrage would be considered a good reason for confining him to his family estates of Jummoo. If he received the fifty lakhs of rupees paid by his father Goolab Singh there could be no complaint of breach of faith, while the annexation of Cashmere could be defended on the best grounds, namely, the choice of the people. The Cashmerees ground down by the innumerable tyrannical measures of the Jummoo family are longing for the time when they shall come under the strong and equal rule of the British.

Four or five days after hearing of Mr. Clarke's difficulties we received the news that the Rev. Isidor Lowenthal, of the American Presbyterian Mission, had been shot by his chowkedar at Peshawur. The man was soon after apprehended and says that Mr. Lowenthal got up about 2 o'clock in the morning and went out and that he—the chowkedar—asking him for his chief fired and shot him. It looks rather like a cock and bull story I think. Mr. Lowenthal was an able scholar and highly distinguished as a linguist. He translated the New Testament into Pushtoo, the language of the Affghans, and his translation is considered most masterly. In some of his recent letters he mentioned that the Bigotted hill tribes about Peshawur seemed much more favourably disposed towards himself and to Christianity than they were a few years ago. Although he was rather difficult to deal with sometimes he was a very valuable man, one whose place will not be filled for years to come.

The *Chronicle* is filled with reports of what are here called Educational Durbars. Lest Bombay readers may not understand this lumbering mongrel phase I may explain that it means a distribution of prizes to the pupils of two or three Zillah schools followed by the amount of soft sawder usual on such occasions, and then the whole magnified in a report to such dimensions that all non-residents of the Punjab may imagine that nothing half so important has happened since Alexander marched down the Khyber Pass.

A few months ago, an advertisement appeared in the *Times* and one or two other English newspapers stating that a Professor of mathematics was required for the Lahore College and that he must be at least a medium wrangler. After that we were all expecting to see some bright star among us under whose illuminating influence Punjabee Euclids and Newtons might arise and edify their countrymen. But we were all taken somewhat aback to find that our professor was simply the ex-master of a charity school and not a graduate at all.. No doubt he is quite fit for the duties, for the education is very much on a par with that of charity schools; but what was the use of all that display? It reminds us of the well known Constantinople cry, "In the name of the Prophet—Figs"!!

BOMBAY.

THE Rewah Telegraph Office has been closed to the public from the 7th inst.

By the exertions of the Session Judge of Carwar and others a Library will shortly be established at that station.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this Society will be held in its Library Rooms to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M.

THE steamer *John Bright* was hauled into dock yesterday for the purpose of being fitted with a new screw and shaft. The *Dalhousie* has been taken out of dock and in a few days proceeds to Aden.

THE Hon'ble T. S. Smyth, Advocate General at Madras, has been permitted to resign his appointment and he has been succeeded by the Hon'ble John Bruce Norton, the leading member of the Madras Bar.

WE learn that Mr. Kristnajee Bapoojee, a successful student of the Elphinstone College, has been appointed, at the recommendation of the Commissioner of Sind, Akoondsif of Hullah, under the jurisdiction of the Collectorate.

IT will appear from an advertisement in our to-day's paper that the adjourned Special General Meeting of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company will take place this day (Wednesday) at a quarter to 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, at the office of the Company when the attendance of the shareholders is specially requested.

WE hear that an eminent photographist of Bombay has succeeded in taking a striking likeness of Mr. Robert Knight, whilom Editor of the *Times of India*, and that copies will shortly be on sale at the various publishers, price one Rupee. A reduction will be made on taking a quantity.

GREAT complaints are made of the want of attention shown by the people in charge of the Fort signal staff Ships and steamers are frequently signalled an hour or more before they are repeated in the Fort. Shipmasters also complain that their flags are frequently flying for a long time before even the Lighthouse authorities repeat them.

IT is stated that in consequence of the bad treatment on the part of the head master of the Rutnagherry High School, his assistants have sent in their resignations to the Educational Inspector C. D. It is to be hoped that Mr. Coke will make a searching enquiry and find out the real cause of so much dissatisfaction on the part of the native assistant masters.

MISS GRATTAN, assisted by the amateurs of H. M 28th Regiment, gives another theatrical entertainment at the Grant Road Theatre to-morrow evening. The pieces to be performed are the "Somnambulist," and the "Loan of a Lover," both by particular desire There is to be an interlude of songs, and Miss Grattan will doubtless do all in her power to render the evening as amusing and pleasant one.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the 28th Regiment at Colaba this evening :—

March.—"Kiss me quick"	Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Estelle"	D'Albert.
Selection (Op.)—"Lurline"	W. Wallace.
Quadrille.—"Lago Maggiore"	D'Albert.
Septett (Op.)—"Lucrezia Borgia"	Donizetti.
Galop.—"Etna"	D'Albert.

AT the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, grounded on the long and meritorious services of Subedar Major Peerbux Khan Sirdar Bahadoor, of the 10th Regiment N. I. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the Brevet pay of his rank being continued to him, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

THE RAILWAY CASE COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Thomas Duffin, the engine-driver of the ballast train which caused the fatal accident near Dadur on the 6th instant, was committed yesterday by Mr. F. L. Brown, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of having wilfully or negligently omitted to do what he was legally bound to do, in consequence of which the safety of persons travelling on the G. I. P. Railway was endangered.

A BILL for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the procedure of the courts of civil judicature in British India, will in a short time hence be introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. H. B. Harrington into the Supreme Legislative Council. The main objects of the Bill appears to be to repeal wholly the Civil Procedure Act (Act VIII. of 1859), and some other Acts bearing on that subject: and to embody in one Code all laws relating to Civil Procedure.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

ROW IN A PLACE OF WORSHIP.—Damodhur Nursee and Bhickoo Ragoonath, were charged with assaulting one Lalchund Gooverdhun. It appeared that the prosecutor, upon the betrothal of his daughter, went to a temple for the purpose of performing some religious ceremonies required on such occasions. The two prisoners kicked him for Rs. 4, which it is customary to pay on the performance of such ceremonies, the prosecutor refused to "fork out" when the first prisoner seizing a three legged stool, which stood convenient, commenced combing out the scalp lock of the prosecutor, whilst No. 2 assisted by some friends attempted to take a cast of prosecutor's countenance on the floor of the building. He fainted from the violence used on the occasion, and was taken to the Hospital. Mr. Judge appeared for the prosecutor. Mr. Venayeckrow for the defendant.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and his Worship in consquence of the great quantity of cases now before him, postponed further hearing until the 20th instant.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*9th May.*)

A CURIOUS CASE OF CHEATING.—Runsord Purshotun, Lalla Alceram, Baichur Alumram and Ramlall Rewram, were brought up, and placed at the bar, charged with cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of certain articles, of the value of rupees two hundred and eleven, the property of one Khundoo Hoongrapa.

The prosecutor is a native and has a dealer in piece-goods and keeps his shop at the Null. It appears that on Thursday last, at about 3 P. M., when the prosecutor was in his shop, the four prisoners at the bar came to him and sat down in his shop. The second prisoner, Lalla, said that they wanted to buy some sarees and dhotars. He showed him a quantity of such goods, out of which the prisoner Lalla selected eight silk sarees, four cotton sarees, and ten dhotars. They all examined the goods, and appeared to take part in their selection. The price of eight silk sarees was fixed at eighty-five rupees, the four cotton sarees at thirty-six rupees, and the ten dhotars at ninety rupees, in all two hundred and eleven rupees. Prosecutor delivered the goods to the prisoner Lalla, and asked him to pay him for them. He the prisoner said, "Come along with me, and I shall pay you." They all left the shop together. Lalla carried the goods. He accompanied them to a house at Bhoycwalla, near Bholeshwer. The prisoner Runsord told him that he was a jemadar; he and the second prisoner told him to wait there, and said that they would fetch money, and they all four went upstairs. Prosecutor waited there till 8 o'clock, and then went home. On the following day, Wednesday, the 4th instant, at six o'clock in the morning, he went to the Mombadevee chowkey, and reported the manner in which he had been deprived of his goods to the police officers. He saw the first two prisoners in the next street, whom he pointed out to the police officers, who arrested them, and conveyed them to the chowkey. Witness heard them say in the chowkey that they would pay for the goods. He afterwards saw the remaining two prisoners on the road at Bholeshwer, who were also arrested by the police officers. He then accompanied the second prisoner and police officers to a house at Bholeshwer, where he caused to be given up four silk sarees and four dhotars. The prisoner then took them to the house of a goldsmith, who produced two silk sarees and four dhotars. He afterwards saw the remainder of his goods at the Mombadevee chowkey.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until yesterday (Tuesday).

Tuesday, 10th May 1864.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR THE DADUR STATION.—Thomas Duffin, the engine-driver of the ballast train, was brought up on remand, charged with having wilfully or negligently omitted to do what he was legally bound to do, in consequence of which the safety of persons travelling on the G. I. P. Railway was endangered on Wednesday the 6th ultimo.

Mr. Crawford, for the prosecution.

Mr. Ramsden, for the engine-driver.

The final hearing of this case was resumed this day, when the following additional evidence was taken:—

Thomas Wake, a guard in the employ of the Company, in his examination by Mr. Crawford stated to the following effect:—On the day of the accident, the 6th April, he was in charge of the 9-15 A. M. Mahim up-train. As his train approached the junction his semaphore signal was lowered to caution indicating that it was all right, that they might go on. He saw the semaphore on the main line. It was at "danger." As they approached the junction the Mahim train was going at the rate of about five miles an hour. Vitues saw a down ballast train at some short distance from the junction on the main line. There was a small semaphore at the points of the Mahim junction, worked with the points. When the points were opened to admit of a train on the main line going on the Mahim junction, the arm of the semaphore, which witness believed was worked by the same motion which worked the points, stood at caution, indicating to the driver of the Mahim train that he points were all right for him to go on the Mahim branch. When the points were not open, the arm of this signal was shut. According to his knowledge of the working of the line, the position in which this signal should be, when the points were not open to allow a train to go on the Mahim branch, was with the arms down. This signal was not worked in the same way that the main line semaphores were worked. The driver of a train to Coorla on the main line had nothing to do with that signal. If he (driver) saw that signal at caution he would see that the points were open to take him on the Mahim branch. When witness saw the ballast train close to him, he applied his brake. He had been three years and four months in the service of the Railway Company. Had been two years and six months a head guard. The object of the signal on the main line at the junction was to stop a train and protect the junction. In the case of the semaphore being at danger, it was the duty of the driver to stop short of the points, and not to run over them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ramsden.—He had never personally examined the signal at the points. Had heard that that semaphore was worked with the points. Could not say from whom he had heard it. Witness had very little experience as to the working of the signal. All his answers as to the working of the signal were from hearsay. If that signal were at danger it would be the duty of the driver of a down train not to pass it. He was aware that according to the rules all signals at junctions must be kept at danger The rule did not apply to the small signal at the points; that signal was for the branch line only. If that signal could be put at danger, it would refer to the down line. If it was worked in such a way that it could show danger, it ought to stand at danger. Since the accident, the passenger train had not been stopped for goods train on the main line, but a goods train had been stopped for a passenger train at the junction. Witness put on his brake. Did not communicate with the driver. There was no means of communication between the guard and the driver by means of a cord and bell. He knew the rule requiring such means of communication. Did not observe it on the day in question.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford.—A train going from Bombay to Mahim, if it were necessary to stop at the points, before it reached the points, would be stopped by the signal at the main line semaphore. The small signal at the points was to indicate to the driver of the Mahim train the exact state of the points, and for nothing else. In that case it was not necessary that that signal should ever show danger. A train going to or coming from the Mahim could be stopped independently of that signal at all by the existing semaphores. The rule as to the cord and bell had never in his time been carried out.

Alfred Baldwin, sworn, and examined by Mr. Crawford, stated.—He was an engine driver in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, and was driving the 9-16 A. M. Mahim train on the day of the accident. He left Mahim at that time. On nearing the Mahim branch junction the signal was lowered for him to proceed. It was going from five to six miles an hour. When he neared the junction, he saw a ballast train on the rails of the down main line. Witness could see on both sides. Saw before. It was at danger on both sides. That was against the ballast train. The ballast train did not stop. It was going tender first. A collision took place. The corner of the ballast train tender struck the buffer plank of his engine, and upset the carriages beyond. His engine was not sent off the line. Witness went on to Byculla for assistance. As an engine-driver, if he were driving an engine on the down line, if he saw the main line semaphore at danger, he should pull up outside the points. The prisoner Duffin was driving the ballast train. Witness did not know how long he had been in the service of the Company. Knew that he had been one of the other drivers of months. Had been two years and nine months in the service of the Company. He had had experience in driving trains on the Mahim branch. There was a semaphore at the points. It worked for the Mahim Branch and for the down trains only. In the ordinary state of things, when the train was going to Mahim, its arm was "all right." He did not know how that signal was worked; but from his experience of Railways, he knew that such signals were sometimes worked with the points. If he were going to Mahim and saw that signal down, he should go on. He did not know whether it had any connection with the points or not. A train going from Bombay to Mahim would be stopped by the semaphore at the points. Witness had been that at danger. He had never been stopped with a Mahim train by the semaphore at the points. That semaphore was always kept with its arm down, except when a Mahim down train was approaching. That semaphore was not at danger when a Mahim train left the Dadur station, and when it was all right it was lowered to caution. If a train was keeping on the down rails, the driver had nothing to do with that signal. At the time of the collision that signal was right down. The fact of that signal being down was no indication to Duffin that the main line was clear. If Duffin had pulled up outside the points, there would have been no collision.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ramsden.—If witness were driving a train on the down main line, and saw the semaphore at the points at danger, he would not pass it. This one armed semaphore stood sometimes at danger, and sometimes at caution. When it was down, it was all right for the main line. Witness did not think it worked with the points. No signals on the line work with the points except at the catch siding. When he passed it going to Mahim it was at caution. From that fact, he thought it could not possibly work with the points. If Duffin used every exertion to bring his train to stand still and did not pass the main line signal, he thought he did not break the rule, para. 6 of Sec. 14 of the rules. If the one armed semaphore had been at danger, and if had passed it that morning, he would have broken the rule. They had always worked with the present signals, but of course that junction was not sufficiently protected. Looking to the rule, witness thought an engine driver would not break it if he did not pass the signal on the main line.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford.—The main line semaphore at the junction could be seen from the Dadur station. He thought the junction was not sufficiently protected, because the semaphore was beyond the points. He had been on the main down line and knowing that no train was due from Mahim, he should have pulled up at the semaphore. Witness should have put his train right over the junction. Thought that the meaning of Rule 6 as to engine drivers, was that an engine driver might pull up alongside the semaphore. The main line semaphore was there to protect the junction. He thought he should be justified in pulling up a train over the junction, although the semaphore signal to protect the junction should be against him.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Ramsden addressed His Worship in a short speech of about ten minutes, pointed out the lameness of the charge which had been preferred against his client by the Railway Company. He stated that the case was thoroughly investigated before the Coroner of Bombay where it was clearly established that there was great mismanagement in the working of the G. I. P. Railway, and hence the Jury pointed out, in their verdict, certain suggestions to be adopted by the Managers of the Company, for the safety of passengers

scribed in this able report by Dr. Leith, and in the appalling picture which he has drawn of the filthy state of Bombay. You say that our noses tell us what is to be done, but I remember that in a late admirable lecture delivered in this town, we were told that it was not the poison which we smell, but that which we do not smell, which is often the most prejudicial, and that neither eyes nor noses can supply the place of special sanitary science. The expedient proposed by one gentleman is, I confess, one that may have many alterations for the Bench, that we should not altogether rely upon the common sense of the Commissioner, but get for nothing that special advice for which we propose to pay at the rate of Rs. 1,200 a month. We are to ask medical men for that assistance gratuitously, for which every one else has to pay a fee. I have no doubt, as Mr. Spencer has said, that every medical man would be glad to give his advice to the Commissioner if asked, but I hope, Sir, that we are not going to filch from them in this way knowledge which they have acquired at the expense of so much time and money and for which they have a right to be paid. Besides the time of medical men is fully occupied, they cannot be expected to run at the call of the Municipal Commissioner to inspect every drain or nuisance about which he requires an opinion. What is every man's business is no man's business, and we must have a medical man of our own, whom we can pay, and whose services will at all times be at the command of the Commissioner. I trust that you will, without hesitation adopt our resolution.

MR. CASSELS explained that resolutions eight and nine had been introduced solely at the recommendation of Mr. Forjett and the other Municipal Commissioners and without personal observation on the part of the Committee, who of course could not from experience make these recommendations. It had been thought that as the Municipality paid a considerable sum for the maintenance of the Police force, it might, to a certain extent be fairly considered the executive of conservancy. The police of London were in the proportion of 1 to 423, while in Bombay they only amounted to 1 in about 850. The testimony of the late Commissioners with regard to the nuisances habitually committed in the streets of the Bazar, the particulars of which could not very well be repeated, as well as the description by Dr. Leith of what went on even on the Esplanade and other public places, proved that an increase of the Police force might materially assist in restraining the commission of nuisances, and in carrying out sanitary arrangements. However, he was quite willing to withdraw these resolutions and refer them to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

"That in the opinion of the Bench the Police Force is at present quite insufficient, and that its immediate increase is necessary, and would materially assist in rendering sanitary measures more effective.

MR. HEYCOCK moved an amendment, "That the resolution should be omitted."

MR. GRANT said :—I beg to second the amendment just made by Mr. Heycock, the objection that applies to the Bench's considering and fixing a salary for the Surveyor applies, I think, with equal force to this Resolution. I think that it would be preferable to say that we shall be in a better position to consider the question of police arrangements when we have before us the Report of the Commissioner, and I would also suggest that when we come to the subject of Police, we shall have before us the opinion of the Superintendent, who will be able to give the Bench much valuable information. With regard to the necessity for increasing the Police, I confess I am not prepared to come to a conclusion without further information. It may be that we need more policemen; on the other hand, we certainly see a great many of these gentry in the streets.

MR. MACLEAN had much pleasure in rising to second Mr. Grant's amendment. The speech just made by Mr. Grant showed how difficult it was to have the Health Officer placed under the Commissioner. If the two were independent of one another, the Sanitary Officer might perhaps send in once a quarter reports like Dr. Giraud's lecture and the Commissioner's reply to them as Mr. Forjett had done to Dr. Giraud, and there would then be complaints that one had given the other great annoyance and that the other had given him "great pain." It was the preferable plan to make one man, whom the Bench could trust, supreme. There was one more point to which he might refer. Sanitary Commissions had been appointed lately in the Presidency towns, Dr. Leith being the President of the Bombay Commission. Was it necessary then to waste money in paying a special Health Officer, to be attached to the Municipality?

Dr. Leith explained that the Commission was for the benefit of the army alone, and had nothing to do with the civil population except indirectly.

On a show of hands, the amendment was carried and the original resolution lost.

MR. CASSELS then proceeded to move resolution No. 10, which was seconded by Mr. T. H. Bayley. He said that from the discussion which had taken place at previous meetings, the Bench were evidently agreed as to the past gross neglect of this part of Municipal duty. There had been many years of omission and commission in regard to the water supply which must not be allowed to continue He therefore had doubt that the Bench would cordially adopt this resolution.

The resolution was as follows :—"That it being in the opinion of the Bench desirable that the number of halalcores should be increased, the Commissioner be requested to take the matter into his consideration, and to report thereon to the Bench." This was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cassels moved, and Mr. Bayley seconded, the following resolution :—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be required to enforce the Bye Laws for regulating the supply of water in Bombay sanctioned by Government on 10th October 1861, and no longer allow the Vehar Water Works Act to remain a dead letter. It is the hopeful feeling of opinion that sufficient funds should thus be collected not only to defray the annual charge for interest and maintenance, but gradually to reduce their debt to Government for the cost of the works.

After some little discussion this resolution was carried.

Mr. Cassels next brought forward Resolution No. 11. He said that as the Committee had recommended alterations which entailed considerable expense, they had considered themselves bound to suggest additional sources of Revenue to meet it. The suggestion of a tax upon notices for taxes in arrears which the Commissioner, however, upon sufficient explanation, might remit, was taken from the Madras Municipality, and was intended to ensure punctuality of payment. The Committee thought that the Revenue derived from the sale of liquor licenses might be considerably increased, without hardship to the public. The present fees had been fixed some time ago, and money had been since materially depreciated, and the value of the localities in which liquor shops were allowed had considerably increased. With regard to the suggestion that Government should be asked to increase their contribution on account of house assessment, Mr. Cassels said that it had been represented to him that, in England, public buildings were altogether exempt from taxation. He had not been able to verify this himself, but whether this were the case or not, he still thought that the recommendation might stand. To a certain extent the payment was simply a transfer of one pocket into another, but it was a means by which the whole country might be made to contribute for the conservancy of the building in which the business of the country was transacted. The last recommendation was that a small fee should be levied on every stall in every public market. The object was explained in the last phrase, "the Bench being of opinion that the public markets should at least be self-supporting." There was no intention to make a revenue out of this tax, but as some Rs. 6 or 7,000 were annually expended upon the repair and conservancy of these markets, it was reasonable that those who derived most immediate advantage from them should meet the expense. After some discussion, Mr. Cassels said that he had no desire to press this resolution. He had felt bound to suggest taxes to meet the increased expenditure recommended, but the real intention had never been to demand the imposition of these taxes until it was found that they were necessary. He would therefore gladly postpone that further consideration until the report of the Commissioner upon the increased establishment required should be received.

Mr. Cassels moved the adoption of the last resolution on the list. "That in order to provide funds to meet increased expenditure, the tax on carriages be raised, and be as follows :—

On every four wheeled carriage on springs, per quarter	Rs. 6 0
On every two wheeled carriage on springs except native buckeries.....	4 8
"That a fee of one rupee be levied on every notice issued for the payment of taxes in arrears, and that interest on the amount due be charged at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until paid, power being reserved to the Commissioner to remit these charges when satisfactory explanations are given.

"That the revenue from the sale of liquor licenses should be increased, either by raising the fee, or by putting them up to public auction at the upset price of the present fees, as the present leases fall in, or other leases granted. The Commissioner of Police, however, not being bound to give the license to the highest or to any bidder, if satisfactory reasons exist for withholding it.

That with the increased value of property in Bombay, the contribution of Government on account of the assessment of buildings should be largely increased.

"That a moderate rent should be charged upon every stall in every public market in Bombay, and that the rate should be fixed and varied, within a certain maximum, by the Commissioner with the sanction of the Bench, the Bench being of opinion that the public markets should at least be self-supporting."

MR. GRANT (on the 11th Resolution) said :—I think, Sir, that it would be well if the Committee withdrew this Resolution. It refers to a matter, foreign to that we have had before us, and expected to, viz., the future constitution of the Municipality, and I would prefer that the subject of taxation should be dealt with on a separate occasion when the Bench can give its undivided attention to so serious a matter. There is a great deal in the objection made by Mr. Connon, that it is undesirable to make arrangement for ways and means before we have before us any estimate of the probable requirements for Municipal purposes. When the Commissioner shall have made his report and given us an estimate of the funds requisite to carry out his recommendations it will be the duty of the Bench to consider the question of taxation, but I think that to-day the passing of the Resolution proposed is premature. With regard to the alteration in taxation I think it is scarcely necessary to speak, I will merely say that there is much in Mr. Heycock's remark that a tax of one rupee for a notice of arrear of taxes is calculated to lead to oppression and hardship. In many cases the taxes of the poor are in arrear not from any fault of their own but from sheer necessity, and a little license in time is surely no great boon to allow them. The proceeds of such a tax would be wrong in a great measure from the poorest of the tax-payers. As for the tax on liquor licenses, I shall be glad to have the opinion of the Superintendent of Police as to the probable effect of the change, before coming to a conclusion in the matter ; and to the market stalls a tax perhaps a report by the Superintendent of Markets on the subject would helpas to come to a proper decision.

Proposed by Mr. Gumpert, seconded by Mr. Connon :—"That the consideration of the resolution (No. 11), referring to taxation, be deferred till the report of the committee on the Town dues and Octroi is received, when the whole subject may be fully gone into."

Mr. George Scott, C.S., the officiating President of the Municipal Commission, brought to the notice of the Bench, that very serious inconvenience was likely to arise owing to the non-appointment of two Municipal Commissioners in the room of those who had resigned. A single Commissioner could not sign cheques on the Bank, no cheque unless signed by two Commissioners being legally acceptable by the Bank. This was the season for making large advances to the contractors, and he, therefore, proposed that at least one Commissioner should be elected at the present meeting.

The Chairman stated that the present meeting was prohibited by the Bye-laws from disposing of any other business than that upon the paper ; and it required five days' clear notice of a meeting being held for any particular purpose.

Mr. Ravenscroft offered his services as a half-time Commissioner for a few days until the difficulty experienced by the officiating President of the Commission could be tided over ; but the Chairman said, although the Board would, no doubt, be glad to avail themselves of Mr. Ravenscroft's obliging offer, they were again met by the Bye-laws, which precluded their acceptance of his services.

It was ultimately determined that a special Sessions of the Peace shall be held on Monday next, the 16th instant, for the election of two Municipal Commissioners, pending the decision of Government on the new organization of the Commission about to be submitted for their approval and sanction.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IN RE THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

"Murus aeneus conscientia sana :"

"A sound conscience is a brazen wall of defence"

SIR—Of course to say that the G. I. P. Railway Co. are doing all that could publicly be expected of them would be saying against personal conscience, but I can correctly say that they are doing, and have been for the last two seasons, as much, if not more than any other Company with similar difficulties and defective material to contend with could by any means, less of supernatural, have done.

It is self-flatteringly easy for a body of interested merchants ignorant of the circumstances under which the railway labours to convene a meeting and publicly cry out against the incapacity, negligence, and mismanagement" on the part of the General Manager and his staff, when they are informed that it is impossible to effect impossibilities : but let me ask any one of that recriminating body, could he, with known and felt obstacles existing, work it better?—No, I can conscientiously say, not if their whole body were instituted into one—a General Manager of the Briareus type :—or, without a doubt, instead of closing their debates with suggesting a commission of enquiry to take place only, the commission of "ways and means" would have been developed.

The consideration of what may be reasonable or unreasonable made no part of the question set forth :—defects and grievances were only adduced, accompanied with all the mandlin garniture of speech identical with calamities past control ; or, to use the words of Sir Richard Steele when commenting on the puny results exhibited by the commission on the South Sea scheme : "whose folly takes away all dignity from distress ; and makes even calamity ridiculous:" and the remedy—alack ! even in suggestion, was left for development to other intellect and handiwork, or abilities in embryo. Reason, may, perhaps, be applied to show the arbitrariness of the acrimony displayed in addition to the impropriety of condemning an executive body for not removing difficulties generated by the shortcomings of an instituted directing body but, before hazarding such a sweeping accusation as set forth, Mr. Cassels should have ascertained upon what hinge the framework of the alleged defective system hung ; for without being personal, it may safely be repeated with Sir William Draper, that : "The Kingdom swarms with such numbers of felonious robbers of private character and virtue that no honest or good man is safe" : and as the old lady sets herself up for a defender of the truth—the blinkeyarian reputation, instead of applying to the monetary guaranteed, should have been applied in behalf of the real sufferers—the poor hard-worked, ill-paid, and abused executive officers of the Company —one and all, for of their works it may truly be said, in fair or unfair opinion goes :—*gratis anhelans, multa agendo, nihil agens*—labouring and panting in railroading much—effecting nothing !"

The late debate, as with many others on similar topics where the parties undertaking to debate have had little or no knowledge of the, in reality, working the subject of their discussion, has ended in loss of time in referring to a multitude of cases, and precedents which prove nothing to the purpose, and in maintaining propositions which if either admitted or denied are entirely indifferent to the remedy, until the Bench are perplexed and confounded with endless "pathetical laments," an adjournment takes place, mayhap to "dream upon it." Oh ! how often is it our misfortune to see even a good cause mangled by advocates who do not know its real strength.

No doubt one of the party present had hired had experience in the trade, and might therefore be considered an authority to be looked up to ; but I question much had the exceptional circumstances of the late railway failure to him shone forth other things would not be exactly as they are : for it must not be forgotten that the cotton traffic alone of the last two seasons have more than doubled the whole traffic of any preceding year since the opening of the line, not considering the increased difficulties consequent on its extensions, insufficiency of water to maintain steam, and, the not least important drawback to their meeting the the requirements of the traffic, the want of a through double line.

The recent fires, although not coming under the carrier's exemption to loss, can only truly be attributed to uncontrollable circumstances, and any person of equitable consideration must bear with me, that it is arbitrary and unjust in the extreme to class such a category of mismanagement on the part of the General Manager and his staff any extraordinary and unfavourable result that must necessarily follow where so much provocation in the way of insufficient "ways and means" exists.

Mr. Alexander Brice appears to have been the only one present who took an impartial view of the Railway Company's actual position and endeavoured to relieve Mr. Broughton of the very unjust onus fixed upon him by other members of the meeting ; for it is a most regrettable fact that the present General Manager joined the Company at a time when difficulties were flourishing, and he has had more to contend with from circumstances over which he could have no command since than would have put nine men out of ten in a fair way for a living at the Colaba Lunatic Asylum if not on a more self-considerate journey, en route via Marseilles, Home in despair. Ah ! even without so much as saying

Bombay, 9th May. VALETE.

BENGAL.

A REGISTRAR of Deeds at Sealkote was discovered to have secreted some arms in a well at his house. The government of the Punjab fined him and treated him leniently, considering his previous good service.—*Englishman, April 4.*

MADRAS.

PROPOSED SYSTEM OF REGULATING TIME ALL OVER THE PRESIDENCY.—On the 13th of April the Government Astronomer addressed the following communication to the Chief Secretary to Government :—

I have the honor to request the consideration of Government to the present disordered state of the Time Ball machinery, and to the subject of the Madras time signals in general.

1. The Time Ball was last dropped on the 23rd March, on the evening of which day official intimation was given me by the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras Circle, that the mast, down which the Ball slides, was in a very decayed and unsafe condition and unfit for further use. It was at the same time requested that the same should be notified in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, which was accordingly done, and the Ball has not since been made use of.

2. No systematic records of the working of the Time Ball were kept previously to my assuming charge of the Observatory in February 1861. The machinery was not then in working order, but was repaired and brought into use the same month. The following Tabular Statements of its performance, abstracted from the daily register since regularly maintained, shows the uncertainty and inefficiency of the present apparatus and arrangements :—

Year.	Number of days used.	Number of failures.	Percentage of failures.
1861, from middle of February to	250	14	5½
1862, throughout	262	35	13½
1863, throughout	293	42	14½
1864, up to March 23rd...	71	6	8½

From these Returns it appears, that, out of 1127 days elapsed, the time Ball was used only on 876, and failed on 97 ; so that on 348 days, or 31 per cent, of the whole number reported upon, no time signal was available to the shipping. The Time Ball was not however dropped on Sundays, making due allowance for which circumstance, we still have remaining 187 deficient days, or 16½ per cent. of the whole number on the days the Ball was used. This single failure has been attributable throughout to the Observatory : all have been either telegraphic or in the defective machinery itself, and yet I have every reason to believe that much care and attention have been bestowed by the signallers of the Telegraph Department, unfortunately without avail, to obviate the failures complained of.

3. Such being the past history and present unpromising condition of the Madras Time Ball, Government will, I venture to hope, regard with favor the changes which I have now the honor to propose, and which, if sanctioned, I shall be most happy to carry out with the least possible delay.

4. Let a normal electrical clock be procured from England, capable of transmitting telegraphic signals at any regular intervals of time and wherever desired. Such clock being placed in the Observatory, and kept correctly adjusted to Madras mean time ; let the wire now connecting the Observatory with the Master Attendant's Office be diverted from its present course, into the Fort, and the morning noon and evening guns be fired by electricity, with unerring accuracy, by means of the normal clock in the Observatory. The three guns at Saint Thomas' Mount might and should be fired by similar telegraphic currents. Thus, in place of six dubious signals per week, two would be secured every succeeding night hours, and the two stations widely distant apart. The smoke by day and flash by night, are both far better and more conspicuous signals than any Time Ball ; and when the interval between the flash and report has been carefully noted two or three times, the latter is just as serviceable as the flash itself.

Sympathetic electric clocks, with conspicuous illuminated dials by night, might be set up in any part of Madras, by carrying a controlling wire from the normal clock in the Observatory to the desired spot. One over or near the Government House gates would be of considerable use and interest to the public in general.

5. Should my proposal be so fortunate as to meet with the approbation of Government I shall have much pleasure in assuming sole charge of the undertaking myself, with the exception of the repairs of the telegraphic line wires which must be looked after occasionally by the Telegraph Department. There is nothing difficult or even new in the proposed plan. Normal electric clocks and controlled sympathetic ones are common in many parts of the world, and are in full play in London, Liverpool, Exeter and Edinburgh. At the last named city a gun is fired, exactly as proposed, and is vastly preferred to the old Time Ball.

If permitted to carry out my suggestions I should be at once authorized to order out the normal clock from England, and in such case strongly recommended Mr. Charles Frodsham, of 84 Strand, as the most scientific and scrupulous maker, to whom the order could be given. In its construction, as also in the details of the electrical communications, the advice of the Astronomer Royal of England, Mr. Hartnup, Director of the Liverpool Observatory, or Professor Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer Royal of Scotland, should be sought ; and from my acquaintance with these three gentlemen I am sure it would be most readily accorded so as to ensure the perfection of the apparatus.

The normal clock would also be available for the transmission of signals required for the proposed "*Longitude Determinations*" of various stations in the Presidency, to which the telegraphic wires already extend. Its cost would probably be about one hundred and twenty pounds. Sympathetic clocks would not I imagine cost one-third so much a piece ; and the gun discharging contrivance would involve a very trifling outlay. A moderate annual contract with experienced local clock maker would be requisite and would at all times be a great advantage to the Observatory.

I feel pretty sanguine of complete success attending the proposed scheme, and believe that failure would be of very rare occurrence after the first starting difficulties were arranged.

ORDER THEREON, 26th April 1864.

The Governor in Council approves and sanctions the adoption of the several suggestions de in the foregoing letter which appear well adapted to form the basis of a simple uniform system of regulating time from the Observatory all over the Presidency.

2. Mr. Pogson is authorized to procure from England a normal electrical clock and three sympathetic electric clocks at a cost not exceeding Rupees (3000). three thousand,—*Athenaeum and Daily News, May 5.*

MR. HOWARD AND THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

(From the Indu Prakash.)

By this time, we may think, the *Times of India* is undeceived of his mistake, in supposing that he can carry with him the sympathies of the natives in his ultra-sectarian proselytising, tasteless declamation, and coarse attack on the head of the Educational Department of this Presidency. No doubt he hailed with great satisfaction the opportune appearance of an article in these columns in favour of proselytism. He was but too glad to forego, what he must have thought, a splendid opportunity of ridiculing the views of natives on his side. Our last issue, however, must have left him disappointed, and beyond all doubt on this point. We assure him, even at the risk, if that be necessary, of some high epithets which he has bestowed on us, that to pour day after day violent language and much unmerited abuse on the head of Dadoba Pandurang is not an effectual way courting the sympathy of natives. The age, in which it was supposed, that natives wanted to be told as to who were their friends, and who their enemies, is long gone by. Whatever their condition in times of old, their worst enemies cannot reasonably deny that they are now at least so far advanced as to be able to distinguish one friend from the other. It is, therefore, that this tone of contemptuous advice be done away with. We were once accustomed to read the columns of the *Times of India* with almost unmixed pleasure. That journal, while in the hands of Mr. Knight, did good service to India and Bombay journalism ; and while it feelessly condemned every species of high-handed tyranny on the part of the ruling class, it systematically advocated the just rights of natives. But times are altered. Change of hands has brought on a change of policy. The *Times of India* in the hands of its present editor finding itself incompetent to hold any longer the dignified position it once did, has suddenly turned into an advocate of a sect not very popular, and of views not very much in favour with the public. Thus prejudiced, it has taken advantage of the most trifling occasions to abuse Mr. Howard daily in its columns in terms which are as severe and ungenerous as they are unjust. It is very curious that our contemporary should ever suppose that the world would make common cause with him on such an occasion.

Mr. Howard is seemingly accused on two distinct charges. But what has roused the fierce wrath of the Missionary organ most, is his manful, uncompromising, and self-sacrificing resistance to all the sinister efforts of Indian proselytism. This is his sole offence. For this, old forgotten matters are dug up, and flimsy charges are framed, under an air of philanthropy, the ridiculousness of which strikes the most ordinary reader. For our part we have no desire to defend Mr. Howard to the prejudice of truth. He has no doubt done much good to the department over which he presides, by increasing the efficiency of the schools, by widening the sphere of vernacular education, and by holding forth always his helping hand to every aspirant after vernacular authorship. He has also created many enemies among the natives, by the unprovoked offence he his said to have given to some of the oldest, and most tried friends of the people. But his prospective is the good of the evil which he has done, we only wish that the public should do him full justice.

To begin with the first charge Mr. Howard is accused of having purposely set at nought the Education Department of 1854, and thereby of having withheld all grant-in-aid from Missionary Schools. But this assertion we have refuted to the accusation by the late Education Despatch from Sir C. Wood, which contains the following significant Words :—"the system of grants-in-aid may, therefore, be regarded as being practically inoperative in the Bombay Presidency." Encouraged by this remark, the leading Missionaries of Bombay, after having called every passage, nay even every obscure sentence which seemed to be directed against proselytism, presented, sometime ago, a patch-up memorial to his Excellency the Governor, requesting that a protest be entered against the course followed by the Director.

Now if we leave for a while the particular case aside, and look at the grants-in-aid system of education merely from a theoretical point of view, we can very easily see that it is by no means suited to the present condition of India. The system in question, as a scheme of national education, pre-supposes an advanced stage of society, a true sense of the value of education, and a readiness to make great present sacrifices for a future end, all of which are wanting in this country. The fact is that, the work of public improvement here, will actually retrograde instead of advancing a step further, were Government ever to give it up prematurely. Our people are as yet in that stage of civilization, which requires every moment the support of Government to encourage their feeble efforts. It is no wonder, therefore, that the grants-in-aid system has failed in the other Presidencies, And we have no doubt but that it would have met exactly the same fate in the Bombay Presidency, had it been adopted on any large scale. Mr. Howard foresaw this, and refrained from attempts at hot-bed-culture, which can be considerable increased the number of purely government schools. The system was partially adopted in some places, but we have seen its decisive failure. In most cases people, after a time, withheld their own share of the grants to the schools, while the school-masters had to serve on the government portion of their pay only, and so the schools were naturally most miserably managed. Only a very few of these schools are in a really flourishing condition ; the rest have been given up in despair. Mr. Howard, therefore and our Government, as concurring with him, instead of being blamed for their negligence, ought rather to be praised for their prudence and foresight, in not having introduced wholesale, a system of education which was certain to fail.

Now as regards Mr. Howard's attitude towards the Missionaries, we think he was perfectly right in with-holding public grants from purely proselytising schools. The Missionaries are the most aggressive of all the religious parties in India. Their schools are established with the express object of converting their pupils to Christianity. Education is not their end, but means to an end. And when the end is accomplished somehow or other, they don't care to see whether the proper means are adopted or not. The people also are strongly averse to encouraging any purely proselytising schools. Consequently the Missionary schools, as a rule, are most thinly and miserably attended. The boys of the poorer classes alone, not being able to pay the government school fees, attend the mission schools. But their parents watch with extreme jealousy all attempts at proselytism. Under these circumstances, Mr. Howard has acted very wisely, in having observed a strict neutrality in matters of religion. If grants-in-aid were extended to duly religious schools, none but the missionaries would take advantage of them. For there is not a single native indigenous school, of which religious instruction as such is the object ; though the *Times of India* would lead us to believe there were. The public grants are made for the support of education as such. And naturally enough, the schools which are not established with education for their ultimate aim, receive no support from government. The grants are not absolutely with-held from the Missionaries. Any one may take advantage of the scheme of payment by results. But the fact is that the Missionaries are unwilling to submit to its conditions, which exact a certain amount of secular education for a certain amount of public grants. For the foregoing reasons, we think, the educational authorities are perfectly right in their attitude towards the Missionaries. And we hope that the government of Sir Bartle Frere will persist in its prudent policy of strict religious neutrality, and firmly resist the aggressive efforts of the Missionaries, notwithstanding the vantage ground which they occupy at present. And we may assure the former that they have public opinion on their side.

As regards the question of Mr. Howard's copyright, we refrain from expressing our own opinion, until we have heard his full defence of his conduct, and until government has disclosed its relation to him in this affair. But from what we already know, we fail to see what legal, or even moral claim can Government have on the leisure hours of public officer, and what official influence can the Mr. Howard have used in extending the circulation of his books to other presidencies, from whence he says, he has drawn the greater part of his profits, and which has no less benefited the schoolars of this presidency. For now they get much better books for the same price as before. While the sale in this presidency alone, it is said, would have but barely covered the expenses of publication. But we refrain, as we have already said, from pronouncing any final judgment in this case, until all the facts connected with it are fully known. We hear Mr. Howard is about to bring an action of libel against the Editor of the *Times of India*. If so, he will be necessitated to submit to the public, in order to make out his case before the High Court, a stronger defence of his conduct than in the memorandum contains. And when both parties are heard, it will be much easier to from a judgment than at present If, however, he does not persist in his suit, then the public have full right to ask Government, to lay before them all the official papers relating to this unfortunate affair. But we have already said enough ; and therefore we rest for the present, not a little startled by the singular example of Christian charity, set to us by the most holy organ of the most holy followers of the cross in its ferocious, malignant, and unmanly attack on a distinguished public official, quite on the eve of his departure to England, which gives him no convenient opportunity of exculpating himself, or defending his measures.

BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAWS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE IN INDIA.

(From the Gazette of India Extraordinary, April 29.)

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill proposes to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British India. The numbers and titles of the Regulations and Acts which will be repealed from the date upon which the Bill comes into operation, are set forth in the Schedule annexed to the Bill.

The present Code of Civil Procedure is in force throughout the British dominions in India ; with exception of the Territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and two or three small Provinces in other parts of the Country, to which, owing to their rude and backward state, it has not as yet been thought desirable to extend the Code.

The Courts of Small Causes at the three Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay are also exempted from the operation of the Code ; but an Act, which has recently been passed by the Council of the Governor-General of India, has enlarged the pecuniary jurisdiction of these Courts, and to provide for the appointment of an increased number of Judges, empowers the local Governments, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, to extend to them any parts of the Code of Civil Procedure.

As the present Code of Civil Procedure dates only from the year 1859, it may be considered that the time has not yet arrived when it should be subjected to the first of those periodical revisions which are found necessary in the case of all Codes of Procedure, to rectify errors and to adapt them to altered circumstances. If the object of the Bill were simply to supply omissions or to cure defects brought to light in the working of the Code during the short period that has elapsed since its introduction, or to remove doubts which have arisen as to the intent and meaning of some of the Sections, it might be better to allow the Code to remain some further time in operation before any general revision were undertaken.

But in the last four years great changes have taken place in the Judicial agency of the Country, as well as in the substantive Criminal law and in its relation to the administration of Civil justice.

Acts establishing Small Courts, or in connection with the processes of those Courts, which before the passing of the Indian Penal Code, were not offences, have by that Code been made offences, and are now punishable by the Criminal Courts.

The Supreme and Sudder Courts at the three Presidencies have been abolished, and their places have been taken by High Courts, the proceedings of which on the Civil side, expect in the exercise of their testamentary, intestate, and matrimonial jurisdiction, are required to be regulated, generally, by the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Office of Master, in which a large and very troublesome portion of the business which came before the late Supreme Courts was performed, has been done away with.

Courts of Small Causes have been established in many parts of the Country beyond the Presidency Towns, the proceedings of which are also required to be regulated, generally, by the Code of Civil Procedure, and it is proposed not only to add to the number of these Courts, but to empower the local Governments to increase the pecuniary jurisdiction of selected Judges to the same amount to which the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes at the Presidency Towns has lately been enlarged.

The Code has been extended to many places not subject to the general Regulations, such as the Central Provinces and British Burmah, the circumstances of which are peculiar, but the framers of the Code having no knowledge of those circumstances, made no provision to meet them.

Under the operation of an Act recently passed, the Offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers will immediately be abolished and the Courts will no longer have the assistance of Officers versed in the Native law when questions of inheritance and succession, and other questions requiring to be determined according to Hindoo or Mahomedan law arise in suits coming before them.

These and other changes have already led to the passing of several Acts to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, and further legislation is called for on many points connected with the procedure of the Courts. One of the Acts passed to amend the Code (Act XXIII of 1861) consists of no less than forty-four Sections. This waste some extent a consolidating Act ; but still the laws constituting the Code of Civil Procedure and much scattered, and further legislation, as already noticed, being necessary, it seems desirable, instead of adding to the number of Acts by which the Civil Courts are to regulate their proceedings, that the opportunity should be taken to pass a single, or consolidating, Act, which shall be complete in itself, and that which and whatever experience may have shown to be defective in the existing Code.

Immediatly after the establishment of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, it was found necessary to introduce a temporary Bill to provide for the levy of Fees and Stamp Duties in the proceedings before the Court, and to suspend the operation of some of the sections of the code civil Procedure in their application to the Court.

It was pointed out at the time of the introduction of the Bill, that when the Indian Legislature passed the Code of Civil Procedure, it contemplated that a separate Code of Civil Procedure would be prepared for the High Courts, whenever they should be established ; and further legislation was promised as soon as the High Courts, had been established a sufficient time to admit of an opinion being formed as to whether and what other alterations of the existing Code were necessary.

The temporary Act passed at the time above mentioned, has effected its purpose, but the renewing Acts have done little more than continue in force the original Act.

It is highly satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding that the Code, as passed in this Country, was intened to apply only to the Indian Civil Courts, as distinguished from the Courts established by Royal Charters, its provisions have, on the whole, proved well suited to the High Courts in the exercise of their ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and are generally admitted to have greatly promoted the speedy administration of justice in those Courts.

It is, no doubt, owing in a great measure to the skill and ability with which the learned Judges of the High Court, aided by an intelligent Bar, have worked the Code, and have adapted its provisions to the suits that have come before them, that these favorable results have been obtained ; and I am glad to think that the revised Code, should it become law, will enjoy the same advantages in this respect as the Code whose place it is intended to take.

The present Bill embodies the whole of the Sections of the temporary Act now in force, and several of the provisions of the Act passed in the early part of last year, to provide for the speedy disposal of cases pending in the Master's Office, no longer considered necessary under the new system of procedure.

The Bill also proposes to substitute Stamp Duties for fees in cases coming before the High Courts in the exercise of their ordinary original Civil jurisdiction.

The question of the introduction of Stamp Duties in cases tried by the High Court as Courts of original jurisdiction, was discussed at the time the temporary Act (XX of 1862) was under consideration ; but it was thought that it would be better to defer any change in the existing practice until inquiry could be made as to what would be the effect of extending to the original side of the High Courts the provisions of Schedule, B. of the Stamp Act, containing the specification of duties chargeable on low papers : in other words, of ensuring so much of Section XXX of Act X of 1862, as excepts Courts established by Royal Charter from the provision contained in that Section.

The result of the enquiries since made on the point would seem to show, that there is a very general feeling in favor of the change of the existing law proposed in the present Bill, and that it is not expected that any public inconvenience will result from the introduction of Stamp Duties in lieu of fees, or that it will give rise to any practical difficulty. The substitution of Stamp Duties for fees in the cases which will be affected by the change, will probably have little effect on the costs of litigation, except that it may bring the costs, so far as the dues of Government are concerned, more in proportion to the amount or value of the property in dispute than is the case at present. This is only just and proper. Financially I do not know that any benefit will accrue to the State from the change ; but the advantages of a system of Stamp Duties over fees, in rendering unnecessary the keeping of numerous accounts, and in preventing peculation and other irregular practices, are so great that, other things being equal, it seems desirable on this ground alone to make the alteration poposed in the Bill.

At the time when the Bill for constituting Courts of Small Causes in the interior of the Country, or beyond the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency Towns, was under consideration, it was proposed to frame, from the Code of Civil Procedure, a Code, by which the proceedings of the Courts about to be constituted, should be regulated ; but this idea was abandoned, as it was found that it would be necessary to embody in that proposed Code so many of the provisions of the general Code, that the one Code would really be to a great extent a repetition of the other. Instead, therefore, of preparing a separate Code of Procedure for the use of the Courts of Small Causes in the interior of the Country, a Section was introduced into the Act for constituting those Courts, declaring that except as otherwise provided by the Act, the Code of Civil Procedure should be followed in cases cognizable by them in so far as the same might be applicate and necessary.

The only objection, so far as I know, which has been felt to exist to the course pursued of making the Code of Civil Procedure generally applicable to the cases cognizable by Courts of Small Causes in the interior of the Country, has been the difficulty, which is occasionally experienced by the presiding Judges, of determining whether a particular Section of the Code is, or is not, applicable to their Courts.

To remove this difficulty and to prevent any such doubt from arising in future, Section III of the present Bill provides as follows :

"The Sections of this Code having the words 'Small Cause Courts' affixed to them in a parenthesis, extend to Courts of Small Causes constituted under any law for the time being in force so far as the same are or can be made applicable to such Courts, as well as to other Courts not so constituted. The Sections of this Code to which the said words are not so affixed, do not extend to Courts of Small Cause."

The Sections thus made expressly applicable to Courts of Small Causes established in the interior of the country, or such of them as may be found in the present Code of Civil Procedure were all, there can be believe, intended to apply to those Court ; and the publication of the present Bill, though the provision which it contains on this point will not be binding until the Bill becomes law, will, I think, be material service to the Judges of the Mofussil Courts of Small Causes whenever any difficulty or doubt, of the nature above mentioned, arises in cases coming before them. It must, of course, be supposed that the whole, or any large part of the Sections made applicable to Courts of Small Causes will come daily into operation in proceedings before those Courts. The Sections which will be most commonly acted upon will probably be very few, and in cases may arise in which the other Sections will be found applicable, when such cases do occur, it is desirable that the Courts should have a uniform rule for their guidance in dealing with them.

It was observed by the Royal Commissioners by whom the Code of Civil Procedure was originally prepared in England, that in the simpler classes of suits, the procedure which the Code prescribed would be equally expeditious and economical with that of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. This remark has been fully justified by the result. As showing how successful the Code has been in expediting the administration of justice it may be mentioned, that in a Court of Small Causes in the North-Western Provinces established under the provisions of Act XI of 1860, the average duration of suits disposed of during the past years was only eight days, including the day on which the plaint was filed. Under the old system of procedure the same work would probably have been between two and three months.

The Bill contains provisions—for the service of summons upon, and for taking the examination as witnesses of, persons confined in jail under Criminal process, (the want of which was pointed out by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) ;—for enabling the Courts to obtain the testimony of skilled persons on any question relating to the law of the religion of the parties, for the determination of which such question relates to Hindoo or Mahomedan law, (which is occasionally noticed, will no longer have the assistance of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers in the service of Government ;—and for regulating the proceedings of the Courts in enforcing, without a suit, bonds and other written obligations for the payment of money, when such bonds or other obligations shall have been registered in the manner provided in Section LI. of the Act* recently passed, relating to the Registration of Assurances ; that is, with an agreement that, in the event of or other written obligation not being satisfied within the time stipulated, the amount may be recovered without a suit. The Chapter of "Definitions" and the Chapter of "General Rules" have also been greatly enlarged.

These various new provisions have of course, added considerably to the number of Sections of which the present Code consists, and that number has been further greatly increased by the division into two or more Sections of several of the Sections of the Code which are of inconvenient length. This division will, it is thought, materially facilitate reference, and be otherwise an improvement.

The only other addition to the existing Code, proposed by the Bill, which it seems necessary particularly to notice, has reference to suits brought to enforce the performance of any one or more acts under a contract, without waiting for the time when the whole of the acts required to be performed under the contract ought to be completed. The Section of the Bill referred to (Section, XXIII. and Sections CXXXI. to CXXXV), has been taken with some modifications from the Bill, prepared by my Hon'ble and learned Colleague Mr. Maine, for the improvement of the administration of Civil justice in resp

FROM SHIELDS.

Tasmania ... Feb. 9

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

930 Falkland, Pender.
533 Neptune, Vesty.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

999 Dolbadren Castle—Oriental Shipping Company.
1175 Lydia, Williams.
159 Tydjice.
450 Tinnevelly—W. I. S. Co. Nov. 13
647 Zemindar, Jones.

FROM NEWCASTLE.

315 Carioca.

FROM BOSTON.

Sydenham. Jan. 7
88 Jessie Anne—Farnham & Co.

FROM RANGOON.

474 Camila, Crockett—Forbes & Co.
202 Canna Family, Millar—B. H. Cama.
735 Lady Valiant, Toltie.
345 Japan, Page.
650 Peenonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
579 Southern Cross.

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samuda, Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
Gurtunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM GOTHENBERG.

Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM SINGAPORE.

575 Favorite, Rentl.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1357 Hotspur—W. Nicol & Co. (Mauritius leaky) Jan. 25
811 Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
1169 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.

FROM CHINA.

410 Canada.
932 St. Bernard, Mason, Rattonjee Eduljee, Esq. Mar. 12

FROM CALCUTTA.

Arbosthan. March 5
1118 Astronomer. April
Atiet Rahaman. March 16
Azelia Brown.
City of Palaces.
583 Comete—Montanlord and Tallada. April 23
1056 Day Dream.
819 Fatine Shah Allam. March 24
624 Fort William. March 22
1323 French Empire—Ewart, Latham & Co.
Futhaol Aziz. March 10
477 Good Success!
1441 H. C. Kidston.
Indian.
637 J. W. Brookman.
400 Jadelmanah.
453 Johanna—A. H. Husche & Co. March 13
560 Jehangheer.
1231 King Arthur.
899 Lady Canning. Feb. 25
1152 Melicete.
Merle Blance.
Morning Star. March 2
994 Portland.
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
602 Raby Castle.
693 Schah Jehan.
363 Teazer.
874 Tinto. March 19
1089 Ticonderoga. March 9
Turkey. Feb. 6
1245 Western Empire. April 1

FROM MAURITIUS.

1139 Baden, (s) Stillman.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1019 Almora, Groves.
833 Araminta, Bley. Feb. 8
1217 Allana Dale, Chivers. Feb. 8
766 Rushire, Black Mar 9
132 Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.
946 Tenny. Dec. 3
1018 India, Guthrie.
1094 North, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 29
1349 Peter Maxwell, Marshall.
1435 Robert Seddon, Bects.
784 Shannon.
1016 Tirrell, Morgan.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

519 Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.
1100 Schah Jehan—Iron Ship Company.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS—May 3, *Arabia*, Hamlin, from Bombay 15th April, touched at Mangalore 17th, Cannanore 17th, Calicut 18th, Cochin 19th, Tuticorin 20th, Colombo 22nd, Negapatam 23rd, Madras 27th, Masulipatam 28th, Coconada 30th, Visagapatam and Bimlipatam 30th; and *Deon*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—May 4, Barque *Marian*, D. Fleming, from Colombo 2nd May.
DEPARTURE—May 4, Ship *Mary Scott*, J. Wilson, to Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 9/16 to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d. to 2s.
Calcutta	At sight	99 [1]d.
Do.	30 days'	98
Do.	60 Do. do.	97½
Madras	30 Do. do.	98
China	60 Do. do.	329

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Bombay Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	162 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	254 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	52 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	45 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	110 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	230 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corporation	120	.....	160 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	80 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Presses Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	12,000	900 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Bilphinstone Land & Press Company Limited	.....	.....	.....
One whole Share comprising	.....	.....	[Rs.55,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 34,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,800 pm.
Railway Cos.			[nominal.
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	318-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 13 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. mnl.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,500 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 400 prem.
Miscellaneous.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
Hornby Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 95 pm.
Scinde Warehousing Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....	Rs. 425 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 1000 pm.
Thacker & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....	300 prem.
Bombay Gas Co.	50	.....	8 pr. ct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	98
„ Loan 1835-36	...	95½
„ Loan 1842-43	...	
„ Loan 1854-55	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	103½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	...	113

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	„	10
Spanish Dollars	„	210
Carolus	„	209
Mexican Dollars	„	204
German Crowns	„	214½
Five Franc Pieces	„	192
Bar Silver	„	105-8
Gold Leaf	„	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (7th May 1864.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	570 to 590
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„	630 to 645
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„	535 to 539
New Oomrawutee	„	535 to 539
Old Dharwar Sawgined	„	530 to 535
New Barsee and Nuggur	„	515 to 520
New Veerawul	„	510 to 515
New Khandeish	„	525 to 530
New Puratchee	„	535 to 540
New Accote	„	530 to 535
New Mungrole	„	515 to 520
New Hinghungaut	„	
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,450.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 4 per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	5 12 to 5 14
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	„	31 to 32.
Niger	„	33 to 34.
	„	27 to 28 Nominal.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL, Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. of LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9 *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sights	2s. 1d. per Rupee	
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0¾d. „
Sight		2s. 0¼d. „
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-66 cs.	„
3 Do.	Do. „	2-61 „ „
Sight	„	2-55 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

Head Office?.....LONDON. | Branch Office'.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA.—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
„	4	do.	2s. 1d. do.
„	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
„	2	do.	2s. 0½d. do.
„	1	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand			2s. 0d. „
On Scotland	do.		1s. 11½d. „
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight			

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Agency at the highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, when requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

HOURS of business from 10 to 3.

Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On demand		2s. 0d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain	3	„
6	4	„
12	5	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. P. STRARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
DYAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVDAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. 2s. 1d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4 do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight above £250	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
„	4	do.	2s. 1d. „
„	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	2	do.	2s. 0½d. „
„	1	do.	2s. 0¼d. „
On demand			2s. 0d. „
On Scotland	do.		1s. 11½d. „
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight			

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for 2 months		10	per cent. per annum.
Do.	3 do.	9	„ „
Do.	6 do.	4	„ „
Do.	12 do.	6	„ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—to be remitted on Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 9th May 1861. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

Board of Directors.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIBJI, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
Three „ „	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Two „ „	2s.	0½d.	do.
One „ „	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	2s.	0¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at ½ per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4½ do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 3 per cent below the Bank Act of Parliament minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, interest will not be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bankof Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £250) at	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at	2s.	1d. „
3 Do.	at	2s.	0¾d. „
2 Do.	at	2s.	0½d. „
1 Do.	at	2s.	0¼d. „
On Demand (Head Office)	at	2s.	0¼d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	4 „
Do.	12	do.	5 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission and Hours of business10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0¾d. „
Do. Scotland } Demand..... } 2s. 0½d. „
Do. Ireland „ }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand.....2 per ct. per annum
3 months sight.....3 „
6 „ .....4 „
12 „ .....5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—THEACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jecjooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen Work lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior-double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

Princess of Wales and Queen	Rs. 3 8
Princess Arthur	2 8
Duke of Cambridge	2 8
Princess Clotilde Coburg Gotha	2 8
Princess Fanny Lichtenstein	2 8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon	2 8

THACKER VINING Co.

IN THE PRESS, and will be published shortly, —a HUMOROUS SKETCH, in 18 pp. small quarto, entitled—

VERY WILD SPORT IN THE EAST,
By JINGO!
WITH NINE ILLUSTRATIONS,
By JOVE!!

Son front large est arme de cornes menaçantes;
Tout son corps est couvert d'ecailles jaunissantes;
Sa mâchoire armée de trois rangs de dents aigues,
Sa croupe se recourbe en replis tortueux.
RACINE (*Phedre*).

"LATET ANGUIS IN HERBA."

Registered under Act XX. of 1847.

PRICE.—*Rs. 2 per copy, prepaid to any part of India.*

24 Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

COPLEY'S MONTHLY GUIDE (APRIL) TO INDIAN RAILWAYS, Steam Navigation, &c. &c. &c. Price 12 annas.

POSTAL GUIDE (third edition, revised and enlarged, with Map,) containing the chief public Regulations of the Post Office, Telegraph, and Railway, Distribution of the Bengal Army, with other useful Information much required by the Residents of Outstations in India. Compiled from available materials by F. J. JORDAN, Postmaster, Cawnpore.—Price in Stamps, Rs. 1½.

THE MADRAS ARMY LIST, corrected to 31st March. Rs. 5.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, do. Rs. 3½.

THE ROYAL ARMY LIST for March. Rs. 1½.

24 Medow Street, Fort. C